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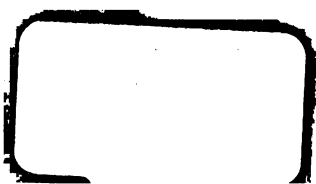
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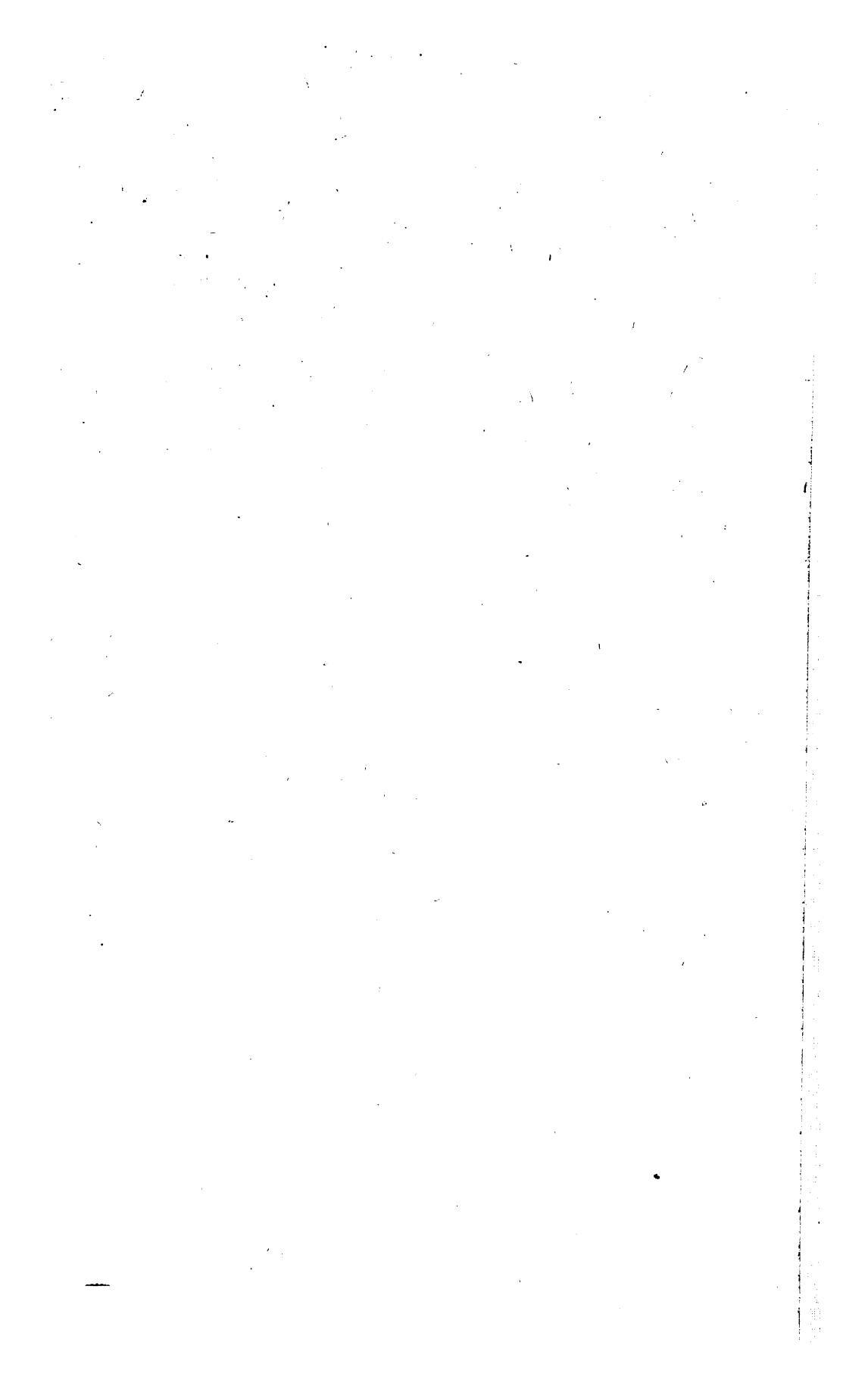
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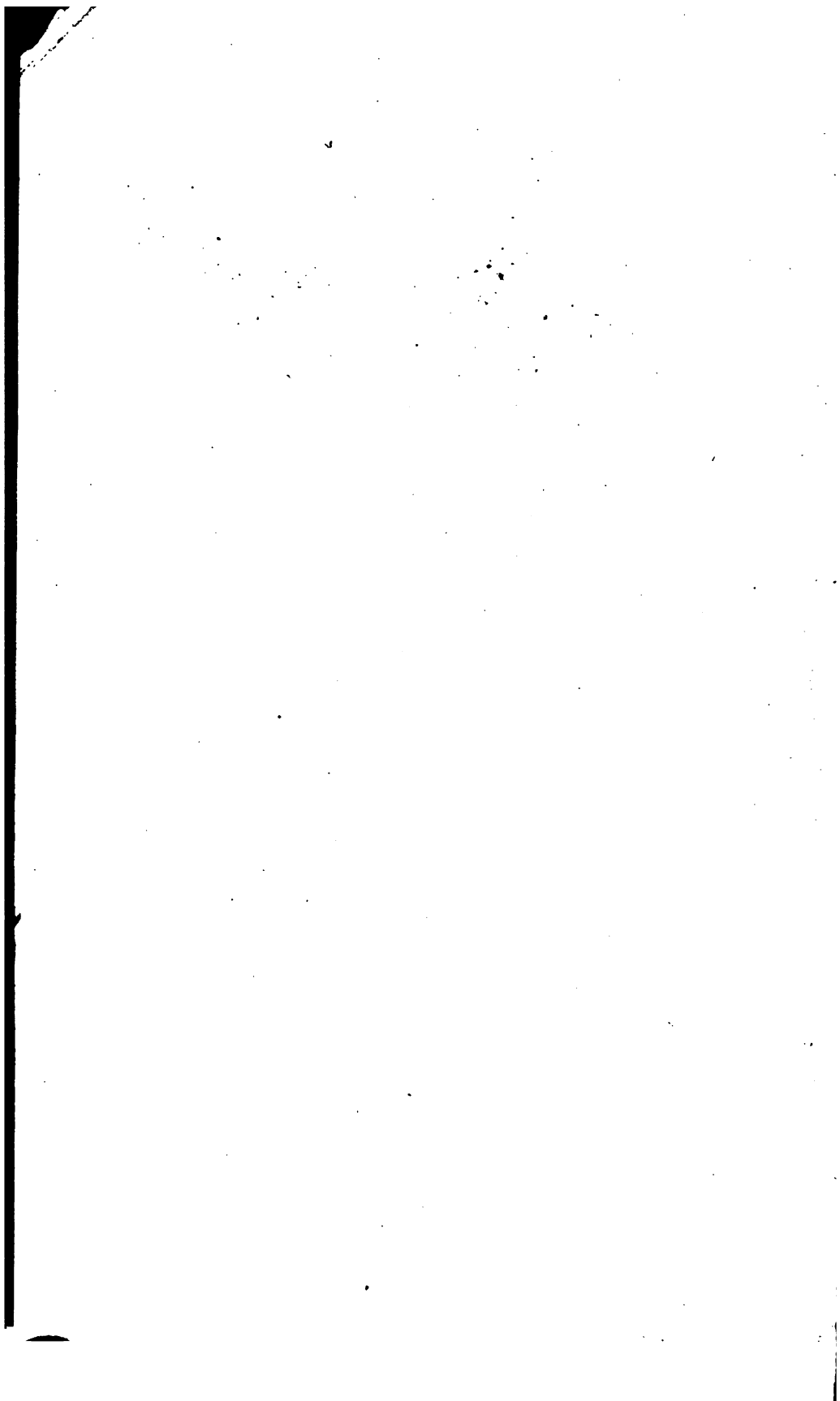






The first of these is the fact that the  
 government has been unable to  
 maintain a stable currency. This  
 has led to a loss of confidence  
 in the government and a  
 consequent loss of support  
 from the people. The second  
 is the fact that the government  
 has been unable to maintain  
 a stable economy. This has  
 led to a loss of confidence  
 in the government and a  
 consequent loss of support  
 from the people. The third  
 is the fact that the government  
 has been unable to maintain  
 a stable society. This has  
 led to a loss of confidence  
 in the government and a  
 consequent loss of support  
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Roger S. Baldwin

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AN

# ADDRESS

STATIONER'S SEAL

Hon. Roger Sherman Baldwin,

FEBRUARY 23, 1903.

BY

SAMUEL W. S. DUTTON,

PA. FORGET THE NEW YORK CL. REC. NEW HAVEN

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST

NEW HAVEN:

PRINTED BY THOMAS J. STABROCK

1903

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AN

# ADDRESS

AT THE FUNERAL OF

Hon. Roger Sherman Baldwin,

FEBRUARY 23, 1863,

BY

SAMUEL W. S. DUTTON,

PASTOR OF THE NORTH CHURCH IN NEW HAVEN.

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## A D D R E S S.

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THE shadow of a great bereavement is upon us. A strong pillar of our community and of our commonwealth is broken. One who has long been universally respected and admired for his eminent power, worth, and usefulness; who has borne the highest offices in the gift of our State, both within its own sphere and in its relations to the National Government, and borne them with excellent ability and integrity; one who has for many years been in the foremost rank of that high and honorable profession which is employed in ascertaining and administering justice; one who, in the sacred relations of domestic life, was regarded with tender and reverent affection by wife, and children, and children's children, and a wide circle of kindred—has passed away; and his lifeless body is now before us, ready for the last earthly resting place. And he has passed away *unexpectedly*, creating the general feeling of surprise and disappointment, as well as of grief. For, though he had reached his threescore years and ten, we did not realize it; and none would have thought it, who observed his erect form, his firm, quick step, his undimmed eye, his unabated natural force, and especially the fullness of his power in the services of his profession. His death seems like the fall of a star from its zenith. Considering his vigor, the longevity of his family, and his remarkable health (for he has not had a day of real sickness until this fatal one for more than forty years), we had expected to rely on him during many years yet of undiminished useful-

ness. And on his professional brethren, who are assembled here in sorrow, the blow follows quickly after one recently received by them in the death of another eminent member of the Bar in this city, near in age and very near in friendship to him whom we now mourn.\* One of the last public acts of the friend whom we bury to-day, was to assist in bearing to burial the body of his friend and ours. United in life, in death they are scarcely divided. These twin lights of the law—alas, they shine no more among the living!

Before we convey to the grave the body of our friend, whom the places that have known him will know no more forever, it is right that we should soothe our sorrow, and gather lessons of wisdom, by a brief review of his life and estimate of his character.

ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN was born in New Haven, January 4th, 1793, the second son of Simeon and Rebecca (Sherman) Baldwin. He was of the best New England stock on both the paternal and the maternal side. His father, who passed away from among us only twelve years since, in his ninetieth year, universally respected and beloved for his sound judgment, fairness, candor, integrity, benevolence, and piety, was Representative of the State in the Congress of the United States, and for many years was one of the Judges of the Superior Court and the Supreme Court of Errors; the third in the line of descent from John Baldwin, who was one of the Puritan emigrants, that accompanied their pastors, Rev. Messrs. Davenport, Prudden, and Whitfield, from the Counties of Bucks, Surrey, and Kent in England, and began the settlement of New Haven, Milford, and Guilford; himself afterward uniting with thirty-four other proprietors to settle the

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\* Hon. Dennis Kimberly.



town of Norwich. His mother was the daughter of Roger Sherman, of New Haven, justly renowned as one of the Committee which reported the Declaration of Independence, and one of the signers of that instrument, one of the ablest members of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, a Representative and Senator in Congress, a profound and sagacious statesman, an upright man, and an exemplary Christian. This mother died when he was two years old; and her place was vacant till five years after, when it was admirably filled by her sister, Elizabeth, another daughter of Hon. Roger Sherman, whose care and love he was permitted to share, and to whom he was allowed to pay filial reverence and affection, till thirteen years since, in 1850, when she deceased at the age of eighty-five. Such were his privileges as to parentage and early training. His preparation for College in its first stages was with a teacher in New Canaan, and afterwards in the Hopkins Grammar School of this city, in which he has always taken a deep interest, and of which he was the oldest surviving trustee. He entered Yale College in the autumn of 1807, and graduated at the early age of eighteen, with honor, speaking at Commencement an Oration "On the Genius of a Free Government." Immediately after graduation he studied law in his father's office in this city, and in the earliest Law School of the country, that at Litchfield, under the able and brilliant tuition of Judge Reeve and Judge Gould. At the termination of his course of legal study, Judge Gould wrote to his father, Judge Baldwin, "I restore your son, somewhat improved, as I hope and believe. At any rate, *no* student from our office ever passed a better examination." He was admitted to the Bar in 1814, and devoted himself to the practice of the law with unremitting industry, with intense mental application, and with enthusiastic love, for fifty years, with the exception of the

periods when he was engaged in special political service; and these could hardly be considered an exception, for he was more or less occupied with law all the time, though never to the neglect of his official duties.

In 1826, Mr. Baldwin was a member of the New Haven Common Council, and in 1828 one of the Aldermen. In 1837 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1838, when he was chosen President *pro tempore* of that body. In 1840 he was elected a Representative from New Haven in the General Assembly, and was chosen again in the following year. In 1844 he was Governor of Connecticut, and was chosen again to the same office the next year, 1845. By the death of Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, Nov. 1st, 1847, there was a vacancy in the representation of Connecticut in the Senate of the United States. It was the duty of the Governor of the State to fill the vacancy by appointment until it could be filled by election at the meeting of the Legislature in the following May. Governor Bissell, it was said, had not a moment's hesitation as to whom he should select. He at once sent the appointment to Governor Baldwin; and he took his seat in the Senate of the United States, at the beginning of the session in December, 1847. At the session of the Legislature in the following May, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Huntington, which continued till 1851. Since that period he has devoted himself exclusively to his profession, holding no official position, except that he was one of the two Electors at large on the ticket for the election of President Lincoln, and, by appointment of Gov. Buckingham, was a member of the "Peace Congress," so called, which was invited by the Governor and Legislature of Virginia to meet in Washington, shortly before the inauguration of our present chief magistrate.

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Having thus traced the outline of Governor Baldwin's life, let us now consider his services and characteristics as a lawyer and as a statesman.

We have seen that the chief part of more than fifty years has been devoted by him to close application to the study and practice of law. Let us then, first, consider him as a Lawyer.

Some of his moral qualities deserve here the earliest notice, since they underlay his services and character in the department of law, and indeed in the department of State as well.

Governor Baldwin was earnestly devoted to the right. He had an ardent love and conscientious regard for that of which law is designed to be the expression and application, *justice*. This he observed and sought through life with almost passionate zeal, and with pure and strict integrity. No temptation, no consideration of personal profit or reputation, or any other consideration, could make him swerve from it. Justice was enthroned in his heart, and in his intellect. He would indeed, as in fidelity bound, present the strongest view of his client's case, for he regarded himself not as a judge but as an advocate; yet never in violation of the truth. Indeed, he was confident that, on the whole, taking the weight of his own character into view, truthful pleading was the best pleading for his clients.

Naturally connected with this love of the right, was his peculiar regard for those whose rights are wrested from them, or infringed, or disregarded. This made him a strong friend of that race who have encountered an extraordinary share of earth's wrongs and miseries, especially of those among them who are deprived of liberty. This trait came to him by hereditary title on both sides of the house, and was strengthened by filial associations and memories. For he was the grandson on his mother's side of one who, as member of a Committee for this nation at its birth, reported for adoption, and signed with his own hand for publication to the world, the declaration

that the Creator has endowed all men with an inalienable right to liberty. And his father was one of the founders and most active members, and Secretary, of an Anti-Slavery Society, instituted soon after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, called "The Connecticut Society for the promotion of freedom, and for the relief of persons unlawfully held in bondage;" a Society to whose origin his uncle, Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin, one of the most promising and heroic of the clerical martyrs of our national freedom, whom Chancellor Kent, his pupil, eulogizes as "a great and excellent man," contributed by his writings, though he did not live to witness its operation. This feature in Mr. Baldwin was strengthened by an incident (for circumstances contribute largely to form character) in his early legal practice. A colored man in New Haven, supposed to be a slave of Hon. Henry Clay, was, at the instance of a friend of Mr. Clay in this city, and at Mr. Clay's request, seized and bound, and put on board a vessel at the dock, to be taken to New York and Kentucky. In great haste, the colored man's friends called on Mr. Baldwin, who had then just begun practice. He warmly espoused the case, though against strong influences, and had the man immediately brought on a writ of habeas corpus before a judge of the Superior Court, and earnestly plead his cause. The case was clear, for there was no legal evidence that the man was a fugitive slave, and he was at once released. Some years after, Mr. Baldwin, being in Boston, stepped into a barber's shop to be shaved, when the head of the establishment, revealing himself as the man whom he had delivered, overwhelmed him with expressions of gratitude, and of desire to render him any service. It was this well-known trait of Mr. Baldwin, which, as well as his eminent legal ability, caused him to be sought for in like cases, and particularly in that most conspicuous and important case which he ever argued, the case of the kidnapped and self-res-

cued Africans of the *Amistad*, whom the Executive authorities of our national government persistently endeavored to deliver to Spanish bondage.

Another moral trait—or rather, partly moral and partly intellectual—affecting his legal practice, was a remarkable union of modesty and good taste, which kept his personality out of sight in an address or argument. He never obtruded himself between his subject and his auditors, or in any way turned their attention from his theme to himself. Any one who has heard him, or has read his speeches and arguments, will readily accord with the opinion, that it would be difficult to find any speeches or arguments in which there is a more sparing use of the first person singular of the personal pronoun.

As to Mr. Baldwin's intellectual qualities and qualifications as a lawyer, it should be observed that he had the first great requisite, strong perceptive and perspicacious power in reference to truth on questions of law and fact—the power to look over and through a case, and apprehend and comprehend it, in its chief points, and in its minor features, and these in their relative importance—the power to understand what the case is.

Then he had a strong faculty of order, which enabled him to give a logical and clear arrangement of the features of a case, first in his own mind, and then for presentation to other minds.

He had great acuteness and discrimination, by which he perceived the differences of things, and clearly distinguished between them, however similar in appearance. If he had any intellectual quality preëminent above others in his mind, it was this, so important in the practice of the law for disentangling and clearing up complicated, confused, and difficult questions.

He had large wealth of legal learning. He understood the law thoroughly, in its great principles, and in its particular precepts and statutes; and understood it all the better because

he loved its animating spirit, the spirit of justice. And he had equally great pertinency and skill in the application of his legal learning to his cases. It has been said of him that he was accustomed to read over anew every year some of the more elementary books of the law, and was enabled each time, by the light of his practical experience, to see new relations and applications.

He had, also, singular power of persistence and tenacity—of pursuing out a principle or position to its farthest reach, and holding on to it as long as there was anything to be made of it.

He had, too, a remarkable power of concentrated and intense mental application to a subject or case, which made him its complete master.

He had, also, most thorough and unremitting industry in the preparation of his cases, both as to fact and law. He worked hard on them himself; and he made his clients work also, in gathering for him the materials for a successful suit or defense.

And then, to crown all these qualities, he had, for the presentation of his cases or subjects, a most remarkable power of language, for the use of words and the construction of sentences. He had complete control of good English, both Saxon and classical. And so fully did he have his subject in his thought and in his power of expression, that he said just what he needed and wished to say, in all its modifications and qualifications, without one wrong or misplaced word, or any incompleteness of a sentence, even in its minutest parts. He was almost never known, in his extemporaneous speaking, to construct a sentence ungrammatically or in any way imperfectly, but always seemed, when commencing a sentence, to see its end from its beginning, and to bring each part in its proper form into its proper place, however elaborated and complicated by modifying or qualifying clauses. His language was also both pertinent and dense, as well as pure. In its use he went right onward to the

point aimed at, never turning out of the way for ornament or anything else, and employing no redundant words.

These qualities, in such degree, made Governor Baldwin one of the ablest of lawyers. Accordingly he has been so regarded, and has had for many years a large practice. His arguments and opinions have been highly valued, not only as they have been presented in our courts, but as they have been prepared and printed in brief, on the application of parties out of court, and in other States. His practice has been largely in the higher classes of cases, though he did not refuse small cases when he could serve in them the cause of justice ; and he devoted himself to them as thoroughly and as scrupulously as to those which involved great sums and promised large fees.

One case which Governor Baldwin conducted with all his powers, and with illustrious success, is so important in its national and philanthropic bearings, that it deserves notice in this sketch of his life—the case of the Africans of the *Amistad*, in the year 1841. Those men, stolen from their own country, and feloniously imported into Cuba, were by their owners (so called) put on board the schooner *Amistad*, to be taken from one port to another of that island. After leaving port, they rose and took forcible possession of the vessel, and attempted to return to their native land ; but, after various vicissitudes at sea, were at length found near the shore of Long Island Sound, within the territorial limits of the State of New York, by the officers of one of our naval vessels, and were ultimately brought into custody of the Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, and were placed for safe keeping in the New Haven jail. The Spanish minister at Washington demanded that they should be delivered up by our Government to their Spanish claimants ; and our national Executive was ready and determined to comply with the demand. But, fortunately, they were in the custody of a Court of Justice. Some gentle-

men especially interested in behalf of the oppressed, at once applied to Mr. Baldwin to undertake their case, and associated with him Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., of New York, and Hon. John Quincy Adams. Mr. Baldwin entered into the case with absorbing interest. He saw at once that it was very important to communicate with these Africans, and learn their story. But they could not speak our language; and no one here, or anywhere within reach, could speak theirs. He called to his assistance that eminent linguist and ardent philanthropist, his kinsman, the late Professor Gibbs of Yale College. Prof. Gibbs gave his whole heart at once to the case. He obtained from those Africans something of their vocabulary. With these words and sounds he went to New York. He visited all the crews of the foreign ships at the wharves, and at the boarding houses, and at length, to his delight, found a young man, James Covey by name, who was acquainted both with the English language and with the dialect of these heathen Africans. He brought him to New Haven, and found him of essential service in investigating and presenting the case. In the management and argument of the case before the District Court of Connecticut, Mr. Baldwin was assisted by Hon. Theodore Sedgwick of New York. They gained their cause, and the Africans were pronounced free. But the Executive authorities at Washington appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. And there, before that high court of the nation, Mr. Baldwin made, and with a successful issue, one of the most illustrious arguments ever offered there—an argument which will endure as part of the history of law, justice, and liberty.

Mr. Baldwin's view of the importance of the case may be presented, by quoting a single paragraph from his exordium:

"This case is not only one of deep interest in itself, as affecting the destiny of the unfortunate Africans whom I represent



(whom he had just described as 'contending for freedom and for life with two powerful governments arrayed against them'); but it involves considerations deeply affecting our national character in the eyes of the whole civilized world, as well as questions of power on the part of the government of the United States, which are regarded with anxiety and alarm by a large portion of our citizens. It presents, for the first time, the question whether that government, which was established for the promotion of JUSTICE, which was founded on the great principles of the Revolution, as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, can, consistently with the genius of our institutions, become a party to proceedings for the enslavement of human beings, cast upon our shores, and found in the condition of freemen within the territorial limits of a FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE."

Of that argument John Quincy Adams said, when he rose before the Court to present his own: "The rights of my clients to their lives and liberties have already been defended by my learned friend and colleague *in so able and complete a manner as leaves me scarcely anything to say*, and I feel that such *full justice* has been done to their interests, that any fault or imperfection of mine will merely be attributed to its true cause." Of that argument Chancellor Kent wrote: "It is very logical, and absolutely unanswerable in all the points taken. . . . This forensic performance alone would give its author high professional eminence."

I have thought that a brief sketch of Governor Baldwin's character as a lawyer by one of his own profession would be more reliable than my own, and therefore I requested one of a member of the Bar of this city,\* with which I will close this part of my address.

"Governor Baldwin possessed every one of the characteris-

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\* Henry B. Harrison, Esq.

ties and faculties of a *great lawyer*. All those characteristics and faculties he possessed in a high degree, and many of them in a preëminent degree. In any forum—anywhere—in Westminster Hall, in the Supreme Court at Washington, or at any other bar where the Common Law is understood and practiced, Governor Baldwin would have been regarded, not merely as a skillful practitioner, but as a man entitled to rank among the *great lawyers* of his day.

“He possessed a comprehensive and thorough acquaintance with the *science* of the law. He was master of its lore. He understood it in its great doctrines and in its details. In short, he had that legal scholarship, that legal acumen, that legal knowledge, which no intellect but a high one can attain at all, and which even a great intellect cannot fully acquire without long, thorough, and conscientious labor.

“Although Governor Baldwin was powerful before the jury, he was more truly in his proper element when engaged in the discussion of questions of law before the Court. A strong antagonist in trying questions of fact, he was especially formidable in the argument of questions of law, pure and simple.

“His arguments, whether addressed to the Court or the jury, were marked by uniform purity and transparency of style. His English was perfect. He was always able to say, without embarrassment or hesitation, precisely what he wished to say ; guarding with proper qualifications, exceptions, and limitations, when necessary, every sentence and phrase, so that his idea, when expressed, stood forth precisely in the form in which he wished it to appear. Rarely, if ever, perhaps never, has he been known, in speaking, to construct an entangled and imperfect sentence. His steady and clear intellect so controlled his tongue, that, with him, every sentence spontaneously assumed its fit beginning, its appropriately arranged contents, and its accurate and graceful termination.

"His oratory was not often impassioned. It was dignified, logical, clear, and convincing, addressed to the intellect rather than to the sympathies. He had the power, however, which he not unfrequently exercised when his own feelings were excited, of appealing in terms of impressive earnestness to the higher sentiments and sympathies of men. Personal dignity, the sense of honor, contempt for meanness and fraud, indignation at corruption and wrong, these and such like sentiments of the human heart he knew how to touch and inflame, when his own heart felt them burning within it.

"In guarding the interests of his clients, his watchfulness was incessant. No circumstance which might affect those interests, favorably or unfavorably, escaped his notice, or failed to receive his full attention. He never abandoned, without a vigorous contest, any claim, great or small, which he thought that his client could rightfully make, and which it was important, in the slightest degree, for him to make.

"It is needless to say, in conclusion, that Governor Baldwin, in his relations to his clients, to the Court, and to his professional brethren, was always courteous, sincere, upright, and honorable. His professional character, like his personal character, in whatever light it may be viewed, stands forth without one solitary stain upon it."

To this testimony of one of Governor Baldwin's professional brethren, I may add, in a single sentence, that of another, now, alas, no more among the living. It was the well considered and deliberately expressed opinion of General Kimberly, from which there would probably be no intelligent dissent, that "Governor Baldwin was the ablest lawyer that Connecticut has ever produced in any part of her history."

Let us now consider the course and character of Governor Baldwin as a Statesman.

This can be done more briefly, because his official service was much more brief than his service in the law, and because the moral and intellectual qualities, already described, which characterized him as a lawyer, characterized him also as a statesman. ✓

Governor Baldwin's ruling principles in political life were justice, humanity, patriotism, and fidelity to the Constitution and the laws; of which, as well as of the history of the country, he had a most thorough knowledge, both comprehensive and minute. He believed in policy, and was an able adviser and legislator on questions of policy. But in all questions of policy which were also questions of morals, he believed that the true policy was to do right.

His services in the State Senate in 1837 and 1838, and still more in the House of Representatives in 1840 and 1841, brought him prominently to the notice of the people of the State. He was at once thought of, and had been thought of before, as candidate for Governor. But some, especially of those who had been accustomed to control nominations, though admitting his preëminent ability, thought that he was too upright and puritanical in his style of character to be a popular candidate; yet when he was nominated, in 1844 and 1845, against his strong wish and protest, it was found that no man of his party was stronger with the people, and for that very reason.

He never sought office, though at one time, doubtless, he desired it. He would never do anything to obtain a nomination, or, when nominated, to secure an election. It was with him a fixed principle, from which he never swerved, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office; and that a man should take office in a deliberative body untrammelled by pledges, or any influences which would prevent

or endanger fair and full deliberation, and a decision according to truth and justice.

His administration, as Governor of Connecticut, was wise and able. His annual Addresses to the Legislature, at the opening of the sessions, are models, as it respects dignity, propriety, chastened eloquence, and just and comprehensive views of the interests to be guarded and provided for by legislation. Chancellor Kent said of them that "they recall the bright days of the Trumbulls, Ellsworths, and Shermans, who threw such a lustre on the golden annals of the State." It may well be doubted whether the annals of the State contain any gubernatorial Addresses or Messages superior in ability to those of 1844 and 1845.

Governor Baldwin entered the Senate of the United States in 1847. He was an ornament to that august body, and took high rank in it, when it contained some of the ablest men who were ever on its floor—Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Seward. He devoted himself with great industry to his duties in that high place, and, during the four years of his service there, very few were the members who made more well considered and able speeches than he. The country at that period had begun to be agitated by a series of measures, designed for the extension and strengthening of slavery. It commenced with the annexation of Texas, was continued in the Mexican war, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and has ended in the present rebellion. The annexation of Texas was proposed and effected while Mr. Baldwin was Governor of Connecticut. Those who were opposed to that measure will agree that it will be difficult to find anywhere better condensed arguments against it than were given in his two gubernatorial Addresses. When he entered the Senate, in 1847, the Mexican war, growing out of the annexation of Texas, was in progress. He was intensely opposed to that war, because it was, in his judgment, a war of

unjust aggression by a powerful nation on a weak neighbor, and was waged for the purpose of extending slavery, by a nation which had published to the world its solemn declaration that liberty is the inalienable right of all men. He opposed that war, and the increase of territory by means of it, with all his power. And all measures for the extension of human bondage met in that body no opponent more vigilant, more firm, more persistent than he. When it was apparent that new territory would probably be added by conquest from Mexico, he introduced and advocated resolutions to exclude slavery from all territory thereafter added to our country, and to protect by treaty the Mexican people in the conquered or ceded territory from the restoration of the slavery which they had once banished.\* It is worthy of remark, in this connection, that in his position at that time he had the support of the whole people of Connecticut, of all parties, and indeed of all the Free States except Illinois. And the Legislature of Connecticut sent to him, to be presented to the Senate, resolutions to that effect, passed by a strong vote, all parties concurring.

Governor Baldwin's speeches in the Senate were on quite a variety of topics, but the most elaborate and extended were

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\* The resolutions are as follows:

*"Resolved,* That if any territory shall be hereafter acquired by the United States, or annexed thereto, the act by which such territory is acquired or annexed, whatever such act may be, should contain an unalterable fundamental article or provision, whereby slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, shall be forever excluded from the territory acquired or annexed."

*"Resolved,* That in any cession of territory that may be acquired as the result of the war with Mexico, the desire of that Republic, expressed by her commissioners in their negotiations with Mr. Trist, to provide for the protection of the inhabitants of the ceded territory against the introduction of the system of human slavery therein, by a stipulation to that effect in any treaty that may be made, cannot, consistently with the rights of those inhabitants, or with the principles of justice and liberty, which have been proclaimed to the world as the basis of our institutions, be disregarded or denied."

upon the great question of the time in various forms. Chief among these are his speeches on the Mexican war and slavery extension as connected with it, on the admission of California to the Union, on the Compromise bill of 1850, especially that part of it which contained a new Fugitive Slave Law, and on the insertion of an anti-slavery clause in the bill for the admission of Oregon. His most spirited speech, probably, in that body, was an impromptu one made in answer to Mr. Mason of Virginia, who had disparaged Connecticut, in comparison with Virginia, because, in ceding her western territory to the United States after the war of the revolution, she had retained three and a half millions of acres for private purposes. Governor Baldwin, with ready command of history, immediately evinced, in a most eloquent manner, that, while Virginia had reserved fourteen millions to bestow in bounties on her officers and soldiers, Connecticut had reserved but three and a half millions, and that for a school fund, her patriotic soldiers having volunteered without promise of bounty; and this, when Virginia, with three times the population, sent only two-thirds as many men as Connecticut to the war which gave us authority over that western domain.\*

There was no part of Governor Baldwin's public life, in which he gave more anxious, arduous, and exhausting labor to his country than during the brief period when he was a member of the Peace Congress; nor any, in the opinion of those who agree with him on matters of public policy, when he was more useful to his country. It was a time of great excitement and peril. The air seemed full of the elements of revolution and anarchy. Plots were formed and arrangements made, as he believed, to prevent the counting of the votes for President,

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\*This speech has become a Connecticut classic. It is in part incorporated in Hollister's History of Connecticut, and also in Rev. Dr. Bushnell's "Tribute to Connecticut."

and, if that failed, to prevent the inauguration of the President by assassination or force. Great pressure was brought to bear on the members of the Peace Congress to make concessions which, as he thought, involved the triumph of slavery over freedom, and were utterly hostile to the spirit and design of the Constitution and the Union. Against all such concessions, among the firmest and strongest, none was firmer and stronger than he. Those who demanded these concessions found that, however it might be with others, no persuasions, no intimidations, no combinations, no influences of any kind, could move him. At length, a committee was appointed of one from each State represented, to draw up a final result. He was the member of that committee from Connecticut. The majority of the committee were in favor of proposing amendments to the Constitution, making large concessions to slavery. The minority took the ground, that, for a body called and composed as that was, to initiate amendments to the Constitution in the manner proposed, would be unconstitutional and really revolutionary; and they favored the calling of a constitutional convention, in the way provided by the Constitution for its own amendment. The report of the minority, with the accompanying resolution, he prepared with great labor and care, and supported them in a strong speech. And though they were not adopted by the Convention, they neutralized and virtually defeated the opposite plan, and so stayed the tide; which was what was hoped and designed.\*

Governor Baldwin's moral courage in obedience to convic-

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\* "The undersigned, comprising a part of the minority of the Committee of one from each State, to whom was referred the consideration of the resolutions of the State of Virginia and the other States represented, and all propositions for the adjustment of existing differences between the States, with authority to report what they deem right, necessary, and proper to restore harmony, and preserve the Union, entered upon the duties of the Committee with an anxious desire that



tions of duty, and his superiority and resistance to all selfish and personal considerations in public matters, were strikingly

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they might be able to unite in the recommendation of some plan, which, on due deliberation, should seem best adapted to maintain the dignity and authority of the Government of the United States, and at the same time secure to the people of every section that perfect equality of right to which they are entitled.

"Convened, as we are, on the invitation of the Governor of Virginia, in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, with an accompanying expression of the deliberate opinion of that body, that unless the unhappy controversy which now divides the States shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a permanent dissolution of the Union is inevitable; and being earnestly desirous of an adjustment thereof, in concurrence with Virginia, in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistent with its principles, so as to afford to the people of all the States adequate security for all their rights, the attention of the undersigned was necessarily led to the consideration of the extent and equality of our powers, and to the propriety and expediency, under existing circumstances, of a recommendation by this Conference Convention of any specific action by Congress, whether of ordinary legislation or in reference to constitutional amendments to be proposed by Congress on its own responsibility to the States.

"A portion of the members of this Convention are delegated by the Legislatures of their respective States, and are required to act under their supervision and control; while others are the representatives only of the Executives of their States, and, having no opportunity of consulting the immediate representatives of the people, can only act on their individual responsibility.

"Among the resolutions and propositions suggesting modes of adjustment appropriate to this occasion, which were brought to the notice of the Committee, were the resolutions of the State of Kentucky, recommending to her sister States to unite with her in an application to Congress for the calling of a Convention in the mode prescribed by the Constitution for proposing amendments thereto.

"The undersigned, for the reasons set forth in the accompanying resolution, and others which have been herein indicated, is of opinion that the mode of adjustment by a general Convention, as proposed by Kentucky, is the one which affords the best assurance of an adjustment acceptable to the people of every section, as it will afford to all the States who may desire amendments an opportunity of preparing them with care and deliberation, and in such form as they may deem it expedient to prescribe, to be submitted to the consideration and deliberate action of delegates duly chosen and invested with equal powers from all the States.

"The undersigned did not, therefore, deem it expedient that any of the meas-

illustrated in many passages of his life, some instances of which should be given in this biographical sketch.

About the year 1830, there was a plan projected by some persons in New Haven specially interested in the welfare of colored people, prominent among whom was Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, then pastor of the only church of colored people in the town, to establish a school of a higher grade, a sort of a collegiate institute, for colored youth, on a plot of ground purchased for this purpose, in the extreme southwestern part of the city, wholly unoccupied then by dwellings. As soon as the project became known, a strong opposition arose, and an intense excitement was kindled in the community. The determination

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ures of adjustment proposed by the majority of the Committee should be reported to this body to be discussed or acted upon by them; and he respectfully submits, as a substitute for the articles of amendment to the Constitution, reported by the majority of the Committee, the following preamble and resolution, and recommends the adoption thereof.

“ROGER S. BALDWIN.”

“WHEREAS, unhappy differences exist, which have alienated from each other portions of the people of the United States, to such an extent as seriously to disturb the peace of the nation, and impair the regular and efficient action of the Government within the sphere of its constitutional powers and duties; and whereas the Legislature of the State of Kentucky has made application to Congress to call a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas it is believed to be the opinion of the people of other States that amendments to the Constitution are, or may become, necessary to secure to the people of the United States, of every section, the full and equal enjoyment of their rights and liberties, so far as the same may depend for their security and protection on the powers granted to, or withheld from, the General Government, in pursuance of the national purposes for which it was ordained and established:

“This Convention does therefore recommend to the several States to unite with Kentucky in her application to Congress to call a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, or to conventions therein, for ratification, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress, in accordance with the provision in the fifth article of the Constitution.”

was declared to prevent its accomplishment. A public meeting of the citizens was called to concentrate and express public sentiment against the project, which was represented as threatening disgrace to the community, and disaster to the college. The greater part of those in high civil position were united in strong hostility to the plan, and some of them took a leading part in the meeting; at which its only defender was Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, who, as one of its authors, was assailed with a torrent of opposition, and even personal abuse. In that meeting, Mr. Baldwin, though then a young man, and having no connection with the plan or its authors, arose, and endeavored to stem what he considered the evil current. There was a disposition to refuse him a hearing, and to prevent his speaking, by hissing and disturbance. But he said calmly and firmly that he trusted that his fellow citizens would allow him his right to be heard on that question of public interest; and he went on to speak ably and eloquently of the rightfulness and wisdom of favoring, and of the wrongfulness and impolicy of opposing, a plan for the education of a class of persons, who most of all needed its elevating influences, and most of all were precluded from them.

Another instance of a similar kind occurred in the year 1835. It was a time in the history of the country, never to be remembered without a blush, when, in various parts of the land, mobs against those called abolitionists were doing their deeds of destruction and murder, and even torture—when a colored man was burned at the stake in St. Louis; when the press of Elijah P. Lovejoy was destroyed at Alton, and his life was taken; when Pennsylvania Hall was burned in Philadelphia, and Lucretia Mott, “that peerless woman,” as she was called by Dr. Channing, was rudely assailed; when a citizen of Boston was led through its streets with a halter around his neck by a mob of “gentlemen of property and standing.” Public meetings had

been held in many places in all parts of the Northern States, presided over and conducted by men of high repute, in which resolutions were passed, of sympathy with slaveholders on account of the assaults made by word and argument on their peculiar institution, and of opposition to all discussion of the abolition of slavery. A public meeting of this kind was called in New Haven for the purpose of expressing public sentiment by similar resolutions. Mr. Baldwin had looked on this course of events with great anxiety ; and he regarded such resolutions as a virtual and perilous denial of a right essential to the defense and progress of truth, righteousness, and freedom, and essential to the security and prosperity of free government, the right of free discussion. He determined to go to the meeting and express his sentiments on the subject. When that determination was known, his friends, legal, political, and personal, remonstrated with him. They urged that, however right his sentiments might be, it would be not only perilous to his reputation and usefulness, but utterly vain, to throw himself against a temporary civil whirlwind. He considered these remonstrances deliberately and earnestly. Yet his convictions of duty were unshaken, and he resolved to go to the meeting and carry out his purpose. After the resolutions had been read, and several speeches had been made in their favor and enthusiastically received, he rose and began to express his dissent. A disturbance was at once commenced. He proceeded. The disturbance increased, and it was manifest that there was a determination to hiss him down, and prevent his speaking. With that intense energy of which he was so capable, he brought his clenched hands down on the desk before him, and exclaimed in resistless tone and manner, "I WILL BE HEARD." And he *was* heard. The resolutions, of course, were passed. But his manly and truthful speech was not in vain. A pause of reflec-

tion was given to the storm; many eyes were opened; and the tone of public sentiment was modified.

Another instance, of a different kind, occurred, when the question was pending of his reelection to the Senate of the United States. Undoubtedly he had a strong desire for reelection. This desire, though he never expressed it, was manifest to his friends. He had enjoyed his senatorial life. Its duties suited his style of mind, attainment, and character. He evidently appreciated his fitness for the place, and thought that therein he could best serve his country. But there was only a bare majority of Whigs in the Legislature. And some of them scrupled about voting for him, under an apprehension that in certain contingencies his course would not accord with the principles and policy of the party. Governor Baldwin's friends knew, from his previous expressions in conversation with them, that such an apprehension was groundless, and that all that was necessary to secure his reelection was, that he should put upon paper, for use among the members of the Legislature, what he had expressed to them; and accordingly they proposed and urged that he should do it. But he firmly and persistently refused. He would not thus put himself in the position of a seeker for the office. And he said that such a written expression would be considered in the light of a pledge, and that it was a principle, which he judged to be sound and obligatory, that a member of a deliberative body should have a mind untrammelled by pledges, and free to come to such conclusions as truth and evidence would produce. The result was, that he was not reelected: a result which he must have regarded as quite probable, but which could not make him swerve from a principle which he had intelligently and conscientiously adopted.

It may justly be added, that the political opponents of

Governor Baldwin, whatever they may have thought of his political positions and principles, have never questioned his moral courage, the purity of his motives, or his lofty superiority to all mean policy and all selfish considerations.

The reserve and reticence which were marked characteristics of Governor Baldwin, made him appear to those who did not know him somewhat distant and formal in manner, and perhaps produced on many the impression of coldness, which, however, did him great injustice. Kindness of heart, sensitiveness to the suffering of those about him and readiness to relieve it, forwardness to give pleasure and confer happiness everywhere within his reach, were fundamental traits of his character. His tenderness of feeling extended itself even to the brute creation, so that he could never willingly hurt or permit to be hurt any living creature, and was full of attentions to the domestic animals, the birds of the garden, and the like. He never failed to hang out liberally over his grounds in the early spring materials for the birds to build their nests with, and has sometimes, when a late snow had covered the ground, caused broad paths to be shoveled all about his yard and garden, that they might have access to their accustomed sources of food. During the sickness of a pet animal of one of his children, he has night after night got up from his bed and gone down to give it water or help it to an easier position. This same softness of heart, deeper and stronger than mere politeness, was at the foundation of his uniform liberality, urbanity, and courtesy, to which all who ever came in personal contact with him will bear willing witness.

It now only remains to speak of Governor Baldwin's religious character.

Governor Baldwin never made any direct expression of his religious feelings—his views and hopes respecting himself—to

any one ; not, as it is believed, because his feelings were not engaged on that subject, or because they were not evangelical. He was very reticent as to his personal feelings on all subjects, and especially on the sacred subject of his relations to God. Many years since, (about twenty years), thinking it my duty, as his pastor, to endeavor to ascertain his religious condition, and to offer any aid that I could afford by private counsel, I sought an interview with him at his office. He treated me with marked civility and kindness. He said that he had great respect for Christianity, and for its ordinances and ministers. He assured me that religion was a subject to which he was not indifferent, and which he did not neglect. But he added, that he felt an utter inability to express his personal feelings on that subject ; and was compelled to request his friends, who were anxious to know them, to judge of them by his course of life. Judging by this method, the one who has known him best, and who knows, if any one does, what practical Christianity is, has been convinced for many years that he was a Christian man—that his extraordinary devotion to the right included his relations to God, as well as his relations to men ; and that his conscientious regard to duty was the result of the essential religious principle, the principle of obedience to the will and authority of God. I have, myself, for some years past, believed that to be true, and that Governor Baldwin has regarded himself as a Christian. The inquiry, which has naturally arisen, whether he has not relied on his own righteousness for acceptance with God, has been satisfied by various indications that he believed in the gospel as it is—the gospel which reveals salvation by Christ alone, the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. One of these indications was told me by a witness, a Christian friend of mine, not now among the living. More than twenty-five years ago, one of Governor Baldwin's sons, a

lad of eight years, was drawing nigh to death. The father stood by his sick and dying child, and directed him to Christ, and exhorted him to put his trust in Christ. This, in one of his sincerity and mental integrity, is decisive evidence that he believed, not in any system of self-righteousness, but in Christ as the Saviour of men. It has been evident that Governor Baldwin has frequently had the subject of professing religion in his thoughts, and I have no doubt that he has been kept from it by the fact, that it involved that expression and publicity of his personal feelings, for which he felt, as he stated it, an utter inability.

In his recent fatal sickness he has received all its events with entire submission, and with the meekness of a child. Everything has been accepted as right. He has had evident satisfaction in the reading of the divine word; and prayer offered daily at his bedside has been to him a manifest comfort and pleasure.

He breathed his life away at last so gently that it was hardly known when he had gone. He has gone—and gone, we may believe, where the iniquity which he hated has no place, and the righteousness which he loved is pure and perfect.\*

A chief pillar of our community has fallen! Oh! how

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\* Mr. Baldwin was married in 1820, to Emily Perkins, daughter of Enoch and Anna (Pitkin) Perkins, of Hartford. They have had nine children, of whom four, two sons and two daughters, survive, viz: George William, a Yale graduate of the class of 1853, settled in the practice of the law at Worcester, Mass., but at present in the army; Simeon Eben, graduated at Yale College in 1861, and now preparing himself to follow his father's profession in New Haven; Elizabeth Wooster, married to Prof. William D. Whitney of Yale College; and Henrietta Perkins, married to Dwight Foster, Esq., of Worcester, Mass. Their two eldest sons, Edward Law and Roger Sherman, both graduated at Yale College, and educated to the practice of the law, died in early manhood. The others, two sons and a daughter, died in childhood.



many pillars have fallen here within a few years—in the College, and in professional and industrial life! May God give to our men in early and middle age, wisdom, fidelity, strength, and grace to be pillars in their places. May they imitate the virtues of him whom we mourn to-day, especially his devotion to the right; and may they make their devotion to the right thorough and consistent, comprehending their relations to God as well as to men.

[From the New Haven Journal and Courier, Feb. 21st, 1868.]

## Roger Sherman Baldwin.

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THE members of the New Haven Bar met at the Superior Court Room yesterday afternoon, to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Governor Baldwin. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, the "father of the Bar," was in the chair, and Arthur D. Osborne was Secretary. The meeting was a very impressive one, and exhibited a depth and warmth of feeling rarely drawn out on such an occasion. Gov. Baldwin was loved by all who had met him in professional life, and in addition to the admiration for himself, it was felt that his death, in connection with that of General Kimberly, which occurred but a few weeks ago, made a sad break in a bar noted for its ability, and nearly equally for its high-toned courtesy and uprightness of practice.

Judge Foster, the State Attorney, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That we have heard with deep and abiding sorrow of the death of the Hon. Roger Sherman Baldwin, who has been for many years without a superior at the Bar of this Court and that of the State at large; and who, besides his eminent professional attainments, has been the honored Chief Magistrate of this State, and one of its Senators in the Congress of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we cherish with affectionate and most respectful regard the memory of the deceased, endeared to us by his public as well as private relations, his extensive learning, his love of justice, his unswerving integrity, and the uniform consistency and urbanity that have adorned his character as a jurist, a statesman, and a philanthropist.

*Resolved*, That in token of our regard for his memory, we will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and that we respectfully request the Superior Court, now in session, to adjourn.

*Resolved*, That the Court be requested to order these Resolutions to be entered upon its minutes, and that the Secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of them to the family of the deceased, and furnish a like copy to the newspapers of this city for publication.

### REMARKS OF HON. E. K. FOSTER.

These resolutions, Mr. Chairman, doubtless embody the sentiment of this entire Bar. I cannot assume that there is any one member of this Bar, however long or however short his term of practice, who can dissent from any of the positions taken in the resolutions. I might content myself simply with offering them, and let them pass to a vote without a word. Yet, although unprepared, I cannot forbear a single word. All that is there stated is true. It is not the language of eulogium merely, it is the language that comes from the heart. A great man—an eminent man—a learned man—a pure man—a spotless man, was

the late Governor Baldwin. I have seen him from childhood. He was among the earliest of those I recollect. He was made executor in the will of my father, whom I never knew. Among the earliest events that I remember, was a visit to his office in the Glebe Building, being sent to him by my mother. I have seen him all my lifetime. I lived in his immediate vicinity for nine years. For twenty years I have met him at this Bar, and I cannot give full utterance to the feelings which possess me. It is not the time to speak for the sake of speaking, but I cannot omit to notice, in a little of detail, some of the characteristics of our departed friend. His industry was unsurpassed; the purity of his life, of his thoughts and of his actions, no one could question. It was as unsullied as the mirror. His learning was profound; his bearing courteous. I do not know that any here have ever suffered at his hands any act of discourtesy. It never has been my experience. His love of justice was eminent. Allow me here to mention a little circumstance which bears honorable testimony to the deceased. Not three months since, I was asking a gentleman, formerly a member of this Bar, whom he placed first and foremost at our State Bar for power and strength. It would not become me in this presence to state all that he said, but this he did say, that unless Governor Baldwin gets an intimation or thought that his client is not exactly honest, I know not one more prominent; but if he gets a suspicion of that kind in his brain he is good for nothing. That was high praise. He would not allow himself to be accessory to any man who was endeavoring to get that which did not belong to him justly. Although his condition has been such for several weeks that we have heard from day to day that his recovery was doubtful, yet the blow is to us a stunning one. He was here on the occasion of the dedication of this Hall. He was here on a like occasion to the present, to honor the memory of another deceased brother. He was here apparently in the full vigor of health, activity, and life. Sickness never visited him. The day before his death his oldest surviving son told me his father was never sick an hour before in his life. He was as vigorous at the age of seventy as at the age of forty, to all human appearances. A member of the bar some four months ago called my attention to Gov. Baldwin as he was passing with his active, elastic step, and said to me, "notice the Governor; he will be practicing at eighty, when you and I are gone." I assented, and thought so, but the blow came. It came suddenly, it came like the thunderbolt. It struck this man of might with the fatal dart. His strength, power, passed away. He dropped away. He is gone—gone. Death has moved rapidly among us. Ingersoll, Kimberly, Baldwin—all are gone! Sir, I trust we may take the lessons the events furnish, and all find in the virtues and characters of the illustrious deceased, a fit example for imitation.

#### REMARKS OF HON. HENRY B. HARRISON.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—I beg the privilege of seconding these resolutions. I speak, not because it is possible for me to add anything to what has been so well said by the learned State Attorney, but because I feel *moved* to speak, and cannot refrain from speaking.

It has been well said that Governor Baldwin was a great lawyer. I regret that the attention of the Supreme Court, during its session yesterday, was not called to the death of a man who was the peer, at least, if not the superior of

any judge who ever sat upon that bench, or any lawyer who ever practiced before any Court in the State of Connecticut.

It is well, Sir, to eulogize the dead who die honorable and honored. It is well to pause a moment, as the funeral train passes, and utter a word of eulogy over one whose life has deserved eulogy from our lips. It is well that the young should be inspired by the manly hope that when their career is ended those who know them best will not forget to speak for them a word of praise and of regret.

Governor Baldwin was not merely a great lawyer. He was an upright, a just, a conscientious, and an honorable man. No praise of his personal qualities can be too high for us to utter;—and, Sir, although his manner was reserved, (a circumstance attributable undoubtedly to the innate modesty of his simple, manly character), so that the public at large did not know him as *you* knew him, and as most of us knew him, yet I believe that the truly upright, honest, and liberal man always possesses a kind and tender heart. Such, at any rate, as you know, Mr. Chairman, and as I know, was the heart of Governor Baldwin.

Governor Baldwin was distinguished, not only as a lawyer and as a citizen, but as a Chief Magistrate of this State, and as her representative in the Senate of the United States. Into that Senate he carried the same high tone, the same fidelity to duty, which he always elsewhere displayed. He took into that Senate those rich resources of language which were always at his command; and he took with him a mind profoundly versed in the history of his country, and especially in the history of his native State. He knew, Sir—(what citizens of other States seldom care to remember and perhaps seldom know, and what we ourselves, some of us, are too apt to forget, and, at all events, often fail properly to appreciate),—he knew that the State which he represented had a history, civil and military, which enabled her to compare favorably, not only with any other State in New England or in this Union, but with any commonwealth that has ever existed on earth. Whoever else might speak ill of the State which had so highly honored him—whoever else might keep silence when she was spoken against—*he* was always the watchful, the eager, the sleepless guardian of her interests and her honor.

Not from us only, but from the State of Connecticut, one tear, at least, is due to the memory of the man who, upon one occasion, never to be forgotten, when a Senator from Virginia ventured to institute offensive comparisons between that State and the State of Connecticut, caught up the gauntlet before it touched the ground, and startled the Senate by the eloquence, the dignity, the vehemence, and the overwhelming power of his rebuke, silencing and scorching and paralyzing the tongue that had dared to beslime with its venom the fair fame of this ancient Commonwealth.

Governor Baldwin was a true son of Connecticut. His memory deserves all honor from Connecticut and from every one of her children.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, I have spoken too long, but I could not refrain from speaking, and could not say less.

#### REMARKS OF CHARLES IVES, ESQ.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR:—I can add nothing except the expression of my hearty concurrence to the remarks that have been so opportune-

ly made; and yet I cannot let the occasion pass without dropping at least a green leaf in honor of the illustrious dead.

The ancient Egyptians, if my memory serves me, before they permitted any of the marks of respect and honor to the deceased, common among them, held a sort of inquest, to which all were invited who had anything to say derogatory to the character of the departed; and none but those who could pass such an ordeal unharmed had sepulchral honors. We who claim more knowledge, more virtue, and a higher civilization, are much in the habit of placing the virtuous and the vicious at death upon the same footing, and if we hold inquests it is for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of real and personal estate which is to change hands. If the old Egyptian custom prevailed with us to day, and all who have known the illustrious man, whose departure we now mourn, during any part of his long and active career upon earth, were challenged to produce all and everything that could be learned, calculated to stain the brightness and purity of a seemingly faultless character, I do not believe the man, woman, or child lives who could come forward in response to such a summons. While for natural gifts and the rich fruits of legal scholarship and experience he had no superior in the State, he was still more and justly eminent for his moral rectitude. Though he had recently reached the limit of his threescore years and ten, yet he seemed to me capable of vigorous labor for a score of years more. I was engaged in a case with him which he has left half tried. I cannot realize that his labors on earth are ended, and that we shall see him and listen to his voice at this Bar no more.

A few weeks ago the white walls of this new and beautiful room were at their dedication draped with crape for the loss of one of our oldest and most honorable and gifted practitioners. How little did we then think that at the same first term of the Court held in this room, the badges of mourning for another equally eminent would be seen here again! Yet such is life, and so uncertain the future!

Between sixteen and seventeen years ago, when I first came to the Bar, there were four illustrious men who were its fathers. They were generally upon one side or the other of every important case. No Bar in the State—I think none in the Union—could boast their superiors in any respect. Three of these are gone. They have finished their labors, and are gathered to their fathers, and to the spirits of the illustrious dead. God grant that the time may be far distant, when we shall be again called to the performance of such a duty. These men left an impress upon the Bar of New Haven County which I trust will always remain. In the severe struggles incident to the trials of important causes, where the attorney makes the cause of his client for the time being his own, there is always danger that friends and associates may for the moment forget the proprieties of the occasion, and what is due to themselves, so far as to apply to each other sharp and unkind remarks. Those fathers of this Bar to whom I have referred controlled and commanded their own spirits so as to be always eminently courteous to each other; and to them we are indebted for the fact that our Bar has been so free from unpleasant and unprofitable personal collisions and animosities. I trust that the influence of their example in this respect, and as patterns of high and honorable practice generally, will be felt for many years to come, as it has been in the past.

When a giant of the forest falls, after having monopolized and exhausted for

one or more centuries the tree food in its vicinity, a large vacancy is left, which cannot be filled for years. Saplings spring up around its stump, and nature seems to struggle long and unsuccessfully to supply its place. So—with all due deference and respect to my brethren who are here assembled, and whom I do not think by any means inferior to other practitioners elsewhere, of their official age—when I look at the vacant places of those eminent men to whom I have alluded, I feel that death has made vacancies that cannot be supplied, that he has “quenched stars” whose light in the legal firmament will be missed and mourned by their brethren and the community for years to come.

Large harvests of death have been gathered for two years past, upon the fields of bloody strife, in many parts of our country. Though our Bar is honorably and ably represented in the army, no member of it, I believe, has thus far, while thus engaged, lost either life or limb, and yet amid these peaceful scenes, in the most striking way, are we taught the sad lesson of mortality. I trust its teachings will not be lost upon us, and that we shall not only mourn, but emulate the justly honored and distinguished dead, whose lives were to so large extent spent in practicing at and giving character to the Bar of New Haven County.

#### REMARKS OF CHARLES H. FOWLER, ESQ.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—A few weeks ago I looked on a scene like this, comparatively a spectator, but I am not merely a spectator now, for I *knew* Governor Baldwin. Among the kindest encouragements I have received, almost the first was from that honored man. I can never forget them. We shall miss his stately tread, we shall see that giant form no more. The cold grave claims him. He is dead! God grant that we, the younger members of the Bar, may profit by his bright example. It has been a guide to the professional life I have but just now entered upon. I believe I shall always profit by the example of that eminent man. He speaks to me in tones that those who have been his familiar and everyday acquaintances cannot feel. We see him pass away. We feel his loss, but we feel also his bright example. We lost in him a friend and a pattern of excellence. I will not say more. I desire simply to pay this, my small, my honest tribute to the memory of this excellent man. May we all of us, when we shall lie down at last in the dust—may we all of us have a record as bright, as pure and beautiful as his.

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After the adjournment of the Bar meeting, Justice Seymour took his seat on the Bench, and the Court was opened. In accordance with the vote of the meeting, Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll presented the Resolutions to the Court, and spoke as follows:

#### REMARKS OF MR. INGERSOLL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—I am instructed by the members of the Bar of New Haven County to present to the Court certain Resolutions that I hold in my hand, which have been read to the Bar, and have been unanimously adopted. [Mr. Ingersoll read the Resolutions.]

Sir, these Resolutions embody the united sentiments of the Bar of this County,

and could they be submitted to our brethren in the State of Connecticut, in other counties, *you know, I know, we all know*, that they would meet with a response as unanimous as that which has been accorded them here. Sir, I may be permitted to say a word here in reference to this distinguished man, for my relations with him personally, professionally, and as a fellow-citizen, have been longer than those of any one else within the sound of my voice.

Sir, I have known him from his boyhood, and in a recent interview I had with him, but a short time before he was taken away, he took from his pocket a list of the pupils of the school which we attended in our boyhood. He read them to me. I recollect the names of but three who survived at that time. He was one, a gentleman living in New Haven the second, and my humble self the third. And, Sir, it was these reminiscences that occasionally passed between us, of which the world knew nothing, that endeared me to the man. I respected, I honored, Sir, I *loved* him. I cannot realize that he has been taken from us. No, Sir! from the time that I visited him in his early sickness, and when I feared the stroke of death was upon him, there has hardly been an hour, night or day, that he has not been in my thoughts. Waking, I have expected to see him coming into my office, and in my dreams at night I have been with him.

Sir, these are personal matters, perhaps hardly to be talked of; but the occasion seemed to call for them. I have known him well, and what has been said by my brethren at the Bar meeting and in the hearing of the Judge, is every word true. I respond to it heartily. Sir, I have been associated with Governor Baldwin at this Bar, now for nearly fifty years. My brethren who surround me know that probably there were no two other members of the Bar who have been so frequently associated in causes, and who at the same time have been so frequently opposed to each other, where there was a collision, I trust an honorable and manly collision, in argument. I know, and we all know, that the man never lived who felt his causes more thoroughly than Governor Baldwin. I also have my feelings, perhaps they were more ardent formerly than now, but it is one of the consolations of my life, one of my best and most consoling reflections, that during that long practice, the first word of unkindness, the first discourteous sentiment or look never, never! passed between us. Nor do I believe that Governor Baldwin ever even in his thoughts entertained any but the most kind sentiments towards myself: for I know the man well enough to know that it was not in him to be otherwise than he appeared.

Since this Court commenced another distinguished member of the Bar has been taken from us. On that occasion Governor Baldwin was in my office, and at my request penned the Resolutions that were introduced to the Bar on that occasion. I had thrown together something I thought might be presented to the Bar, but as soon as he presented his I told him those were what we wanted. He had the courtesy and kindness to say, "I like yours the best." I said "No; I am the Chairman of the Bar," and I put them in the fire. Oh! how little did I think that, before this Court should adjourn, my brethren would be doing for him what he was then doing for his and my friend and professional associate. If the thought had crossed the mind as to either of us, that one or the other were to go, the strong probability must have been that the summons would first come to the senior of the two.

Sir, it is a sad reflection, and it touched me peculiarly, when alluded to by the gentleman who has spoken on this subject, that of those who not long ago were the senior members of this Bar—there was Gov. Baldwin, Gen. Kimberly, and another who was bound to me by more than professional ties (whom it has pleased God to take before me)—of the four I was the senior of the whole, and yet a merciful God has permitted me to stand here, a spared monument. Sir, what an admonition! This I will say, as I cling to life with the tenacity that human nature, with all its infirmities, does, and unfit as I feel myself to enter the future, yet, Sir, could I feel in my conscience that I had the purity, the spotless integrity, the Christian virtues of this distinguished gentleman who now sleeps in death, much as I dread the future, I would willingly agree now that my poor frame should be this day enclosed in its coffin.

Sir, I will not detain you with further remarks. I could not refrain from saying this much. I might say more, less I could not. I leave these Resolutions, by direction of the Bar, with your Honor, and request that they may be entered on the Records of the Court.

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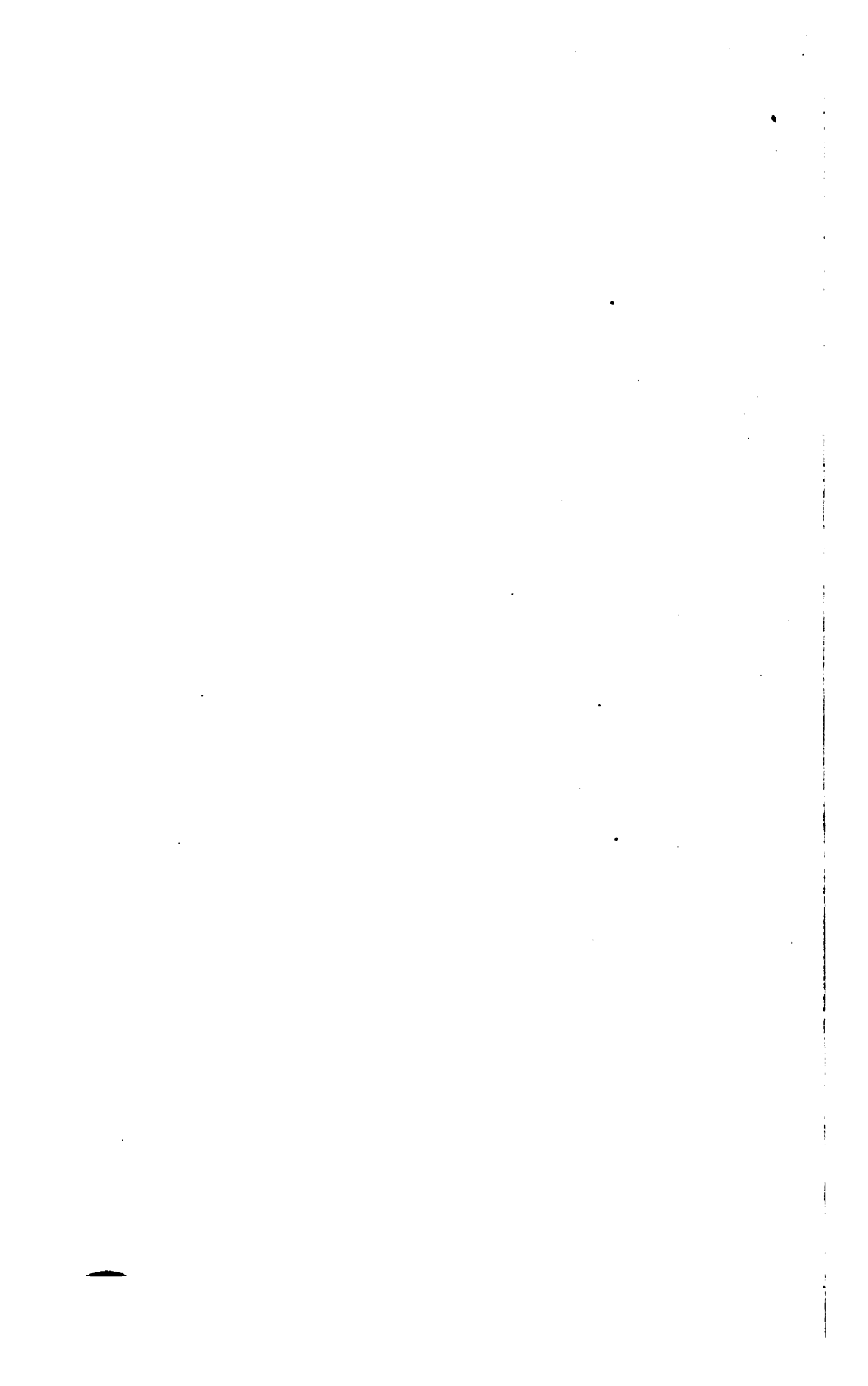
Judge Seymour briefly expressed his full concurrence in the Resolutions and speeches, and recognized the superiority of Gov. Baldwin as a lawyer and a citizen. He ordered the Resolutions to be placed on record.

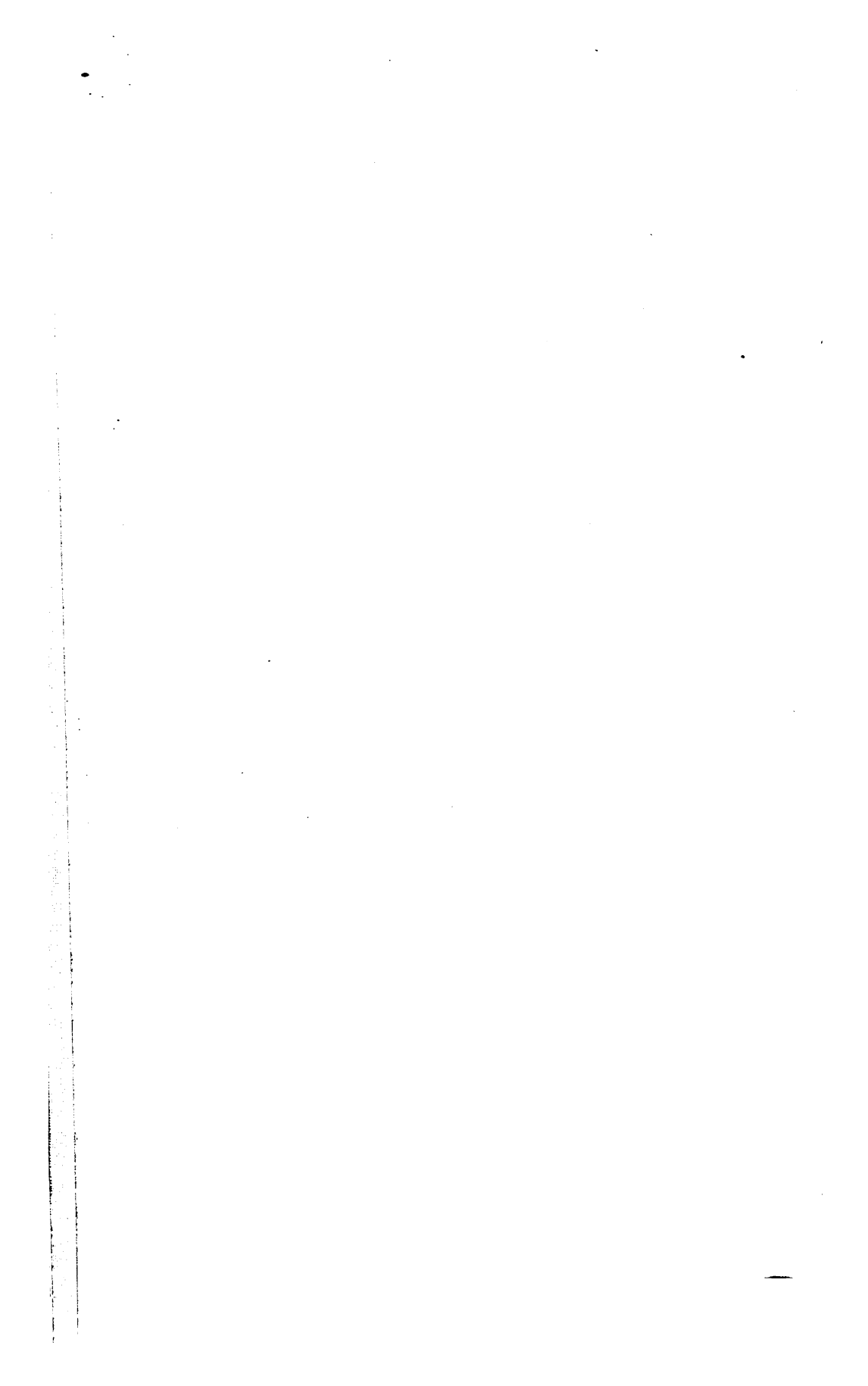


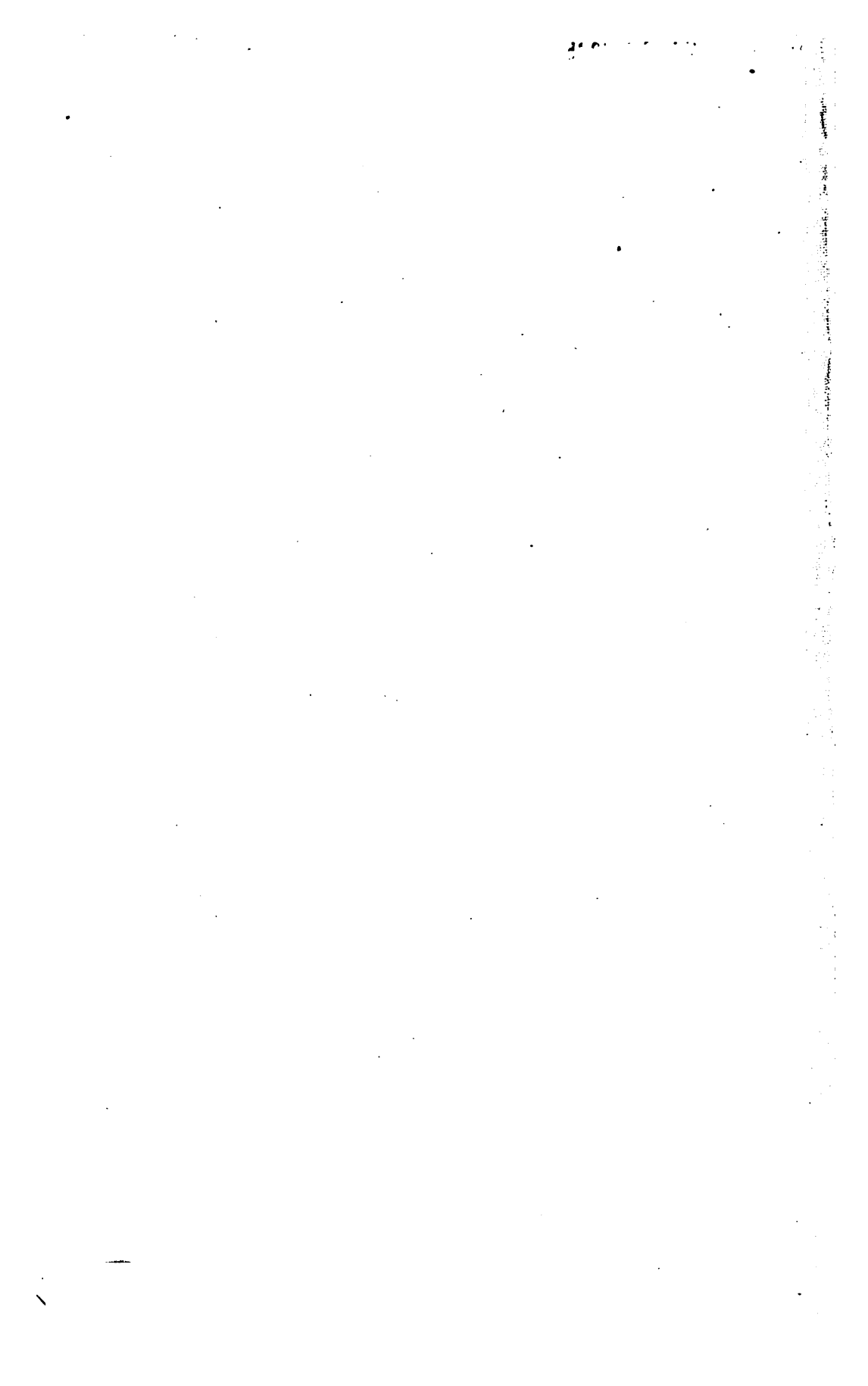




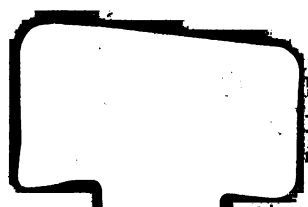


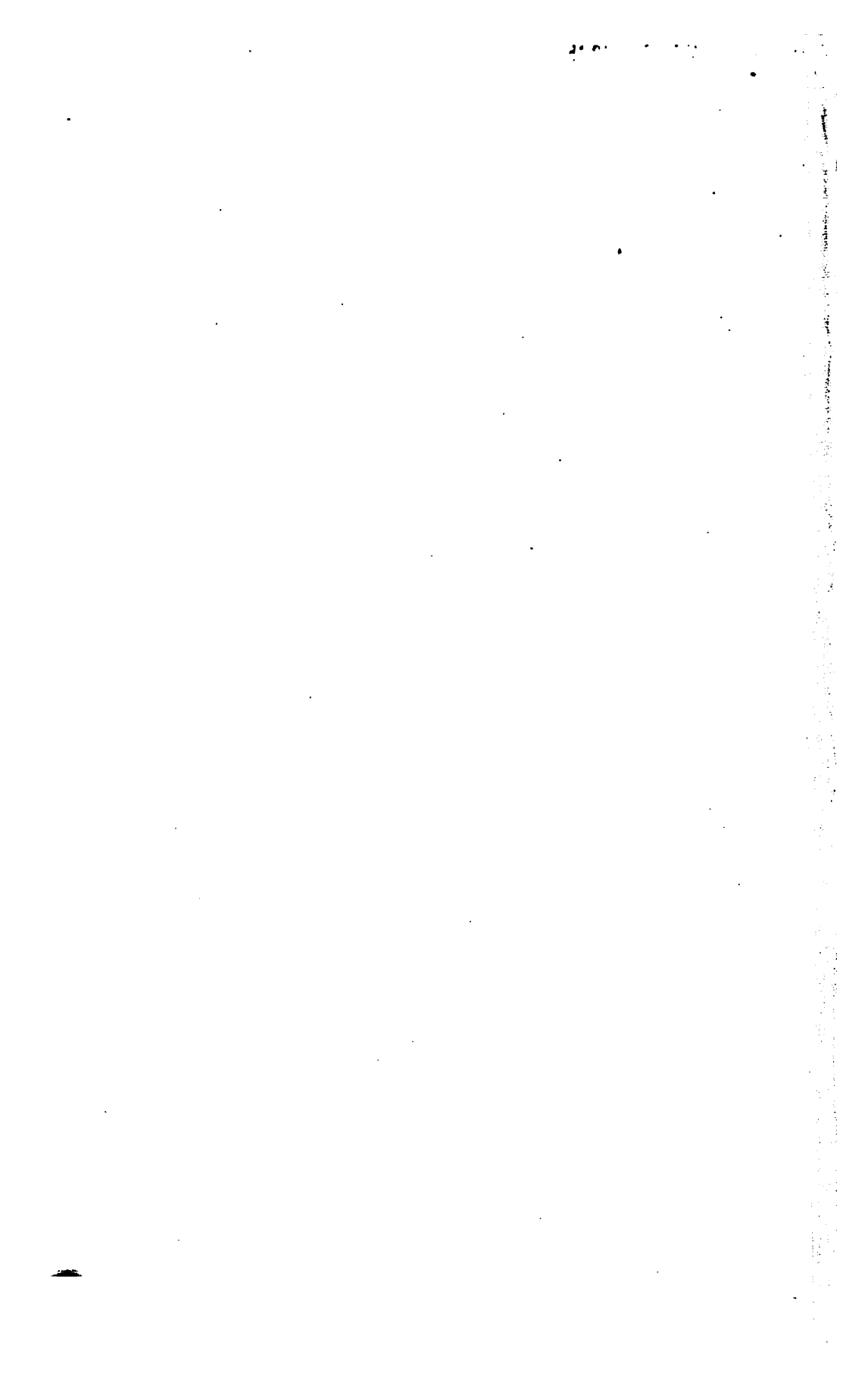






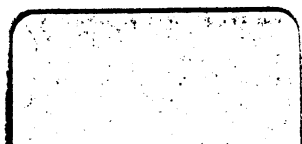
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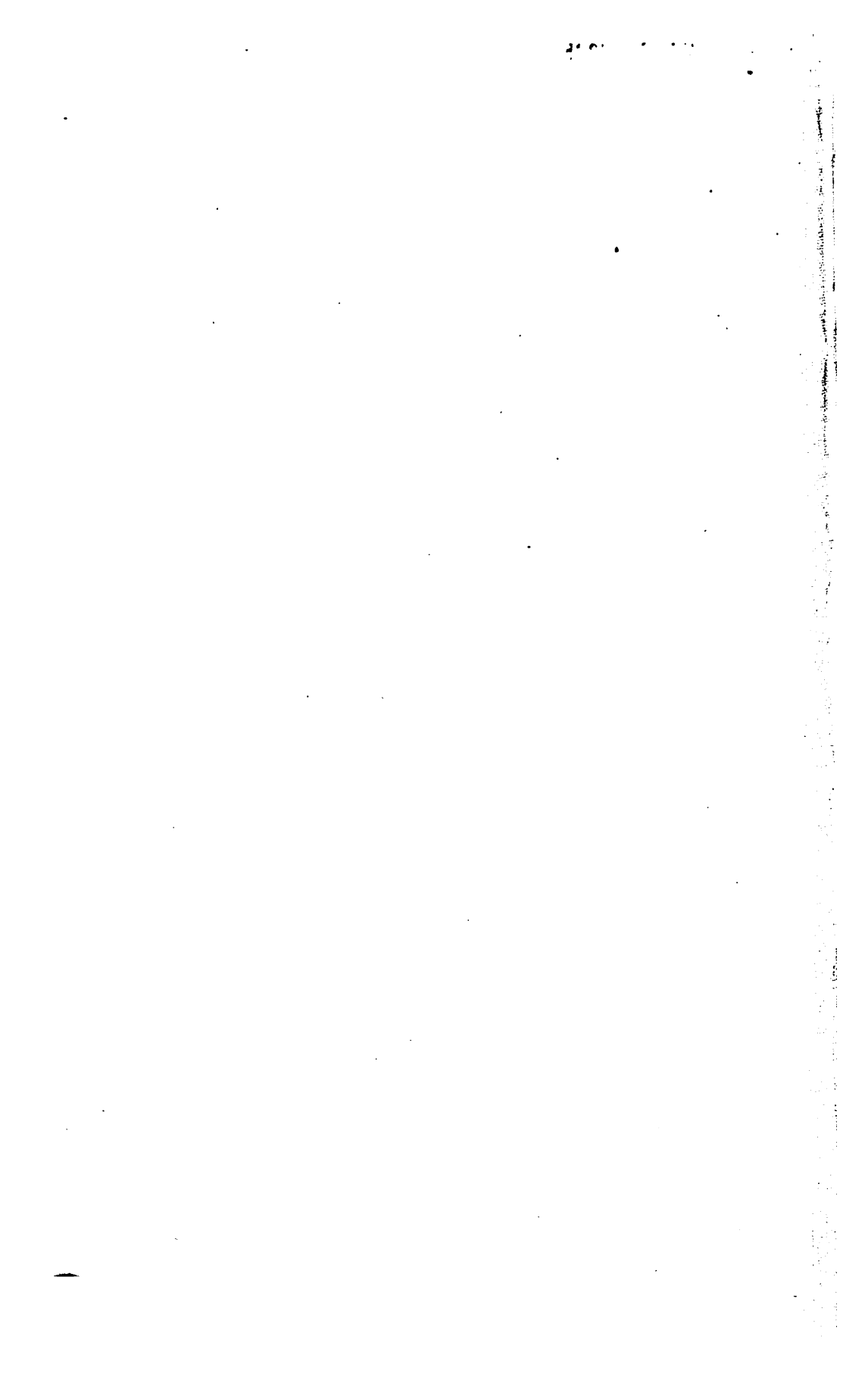






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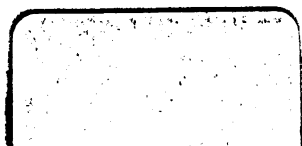




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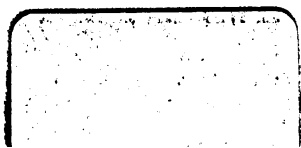


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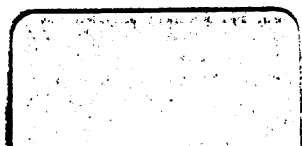
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